

*Cypraea goodallii* Sowerby, 1832  
on Fanning Island

BY

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SEVERAL *Cypraea goodallii* Sowerby, 1832 were collected and studied on Fanning Island during the summer and winter of 1977. Fanning, a small atoll, is one of the Line Islands about 1 600 km due S of Hawaii and is one of the most easterly of the Pacific equatorial islands. There is only one deep-water pass into the lagoon.

*Cypraea goodallii* were collected throughout daylight hours at a rate of about one per hour in depths of 0.15 to 1.5 m under flat slabs of dead coral in calm water at the edge of the deep-water pass into the lagoon. The animals did not cling tightly and often fell off when the slab was turned. They were not associated with any particular sponge species.

Body and foot are cream colored. Foot is small. Mantle is almost transparent, with sparse 2- and 3-branched short white papillae. Siphon is short, white, with a ring of about 12 short stubble-papillae around the tip and along the underside. Antennae are orange-yellow, straight, gently tapered. Eyes are dark brown, small. One specimen was seen on a clump of about 100 eggs which have a color similar to that of the antennae.

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Nematodes in the Alimentary Canal  
of Terrestrial Slugs

BY

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RELATIONS BETWEEN nematodes and mollusks have been reviewed by CHITWOOD & CHITWOOD (1937), MALEK & CHENG (1974), MENGERT (1953), PELSENEER (1928), STEPHENSON & KNUTSON (1966), and others. Based on known differences in life cycle patterns, nematodes may occur in snails and slugs (CHITWOOD & CHITWOOD, *op. cit.*; MALEK & CHENG, *op. cit.*) as follows: 1) normally free-living and plant parasitic nematodes that may pass through the host's digestive tract uninjured; 2) obligatory parasitic nematodes living in the host's digestive

tract; 3) nematodes with parasitic larvae occurring in the foot muscles of the host and with a free-living adult stage; 4) adult nematodes living in the genital organs of the host; 5) agamic nematodes that live in the body spaces of the host and that leave the host upon reaching maturity to lead a free-living existence; and 6) parasitic nematodes of vertebrates, the larvae of which occur in snails and slugs. As noted by MALEK & CHENG (*op. cit.*), some nematodes cannot be fitted into any of the above categories at this time because of lack of information about their life cycles.

According to OGREN (1959a, 1959b), nematodes are only occasionally encountered in gastropods, and hence the present writer decided to present his findings. During the years January 1973 through January 1978, a total of 657 snails [*Helix aspersa* Müller, 1774] and 645 slugs [439 *Deroceras laeve* (Müller, 1774), 200 *D. reticulatum* (Müller, 1774), 5 *Limax maximus* Linnaeus, 1758, and 1 *Arion circumscriptus* Johnston, 1828] were collected from the same location, a semi-rural tract approximately 1.2 hectares in size, situated at the junction of the city limits between Martinez and Pleasant Hill in Contra Costa County, California. Nematodes were obtained from only 4 slugs (all *D. laeve*, collected 10 May 1975) out of the total of 1 302 gastropods examined. Three slugs yielded one nematode each in the alimentary canal. From the intestinal tract of the 4<sup>th</sup> slug, 3 nematodes were recovered. The nematodes, all females, were morphologically the same. A positive identification was not made, however, due to the lack of male specimens. Further material is needed. The 6 specimens have been deposited with the Diagnostic Service, Department of Entomological Sciences, University of California, Berkeley.

This report illustrates a basic problem of obtaining ample and appropriate specimens of roundworms from gastropods in order to make a satisfactory identification of the parasite or pseudoparasite. The problem is one that concerns both the malacologist and the parasitologist (TURNER & PINI, 1960). Too often, hundreds or even thousands of mollusks may be examined in vain by the parasitologist, while the unsuspecting malacologist may innocently discard parasitized animals, and with them the nematodes. The cooperation between the malacologist and the parasitologist is encouraged for the more efficient elucidation of both natural and experimental mollusk-nematode relationships.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY  
OF MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY  
(April 1979)

The Society for the Bibliography of Natural History, together with the specialist professional Biology Curators Group and the Geological Curators Group, are sponsoring this Conference, to be held at the British Museum (Natural History), London on the 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1979.

The increasing importance of and interest in Museums and their holdings in the Natural Sciences and the present growth of studies into their history, indicated that the subject required an International Forum. The aim of this Conference is to bring together specialists in the various disciplines from throughout the world, historians of science, curators, librarians and bibliographers.

To achieve this, papers are invited upon a very wide range of subjects, which will be presented in the 4 sessions of the meeting. The range of topics includes: the history of individual public and private museums; studies of museums within a particular geographical area, time-span, or scientific discipline; the lives and activities of collectors of fossils, minerals, plants, or animals; studies of natural history libraries and book-collectors; the history of zoos and botanical gardens; the sale and dispersal of notable libraries and natural history collections; the documentation of museums and private collections; the relationship of bibliography to collecting; and the growth of museums and studies on collections resulting from expeditions and exploration. All papers submitted, whether read or not, will be considered for publication in a special volume.

In addition to the sessions of papers, exhibitions of natural history collections, books and manuscripts will be prepared in London museums and libraries. It is also intended to visit other institutions in the Home Counties on the 6<sup>th</sup> April.

For further information, please contact:

Mrs. J. A. Diment (Organising Secretary), Palaeontology Library, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom.

## W. S. M.

THE 1979 MEETING of the Western Society of Malacologists will be held jointly with the American Malacological Union in Corpus Christi, Texas, August 5 through August 11. Meetings will convene at La Quinta Royale, a beautiful new motor inn one block from the shoreline. Field trips, workshops, and symposia on Gulf of Mexico mollusks and Life-Histories of Mollusca are scheduled. A call for contributed papers, on these and any other malacological topics will be issued early in 1979. Information about the meeting is available from Mr. Barry Roth, President, W. S. M., Department of Geology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA 94118.

At the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Western Society of Malacologists, June 30, 1978, the following slate of officers was elected to serve during the fiscal year 1978/79:

<i>President:</i>	Barry Roth
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